

5 2007ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT **FORM X-17A-5** PART III

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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	January 1, 2006AND E	ENDING December 31, 2006		
	MM/DD/YY	MM/DD/YY		
A. RE	GISTRANT IDENTIFICATION		_	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: The Spa	urtan Group	OFFICIAL USE ON	LY	
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BU	SINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.	-	
450 N. Brand Avenue,	Suite 648			
	(No and Street)			
Glendale	California California	91203		
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)		
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF I John Johnson	PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD T	ro this report (818) 291-6366		
		(Area Code - Telephone Num	iber)	
B. AC	COUNTANT IDENTIFICATION	I		
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	whose opinion is contained in this Repo	ort*		
Breard & Associates Inc., Certified Pu	iblic Accountants			
	(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle n	ame)		
9221 Corbin Avenue Suite 170	Northridge	CARROS SEC. 91	324	
(Address)	(City)	(State) COCZOSE		
CHECK ONE:		ADD 1 9 000=		
🗵 Certified Public Accountant		APR 1 3 2007		
☐ Public Accountant		THOMSOM		
☐ Accountant not resident in Un	nited States or any of its possessions.	FINANCIAL		
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY]	

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, John Jo			, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my knowledge The Spart			nt and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of , as
of	December 31	, 20	06, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the	company nor any partner, proprietor, prin	cipal of	ficer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
	lely as that of a customer, except as follo		
State of	California		Signature
County of	los Argales		LANGE TO STORT OF
	and sworn (or affirmed) to before		(MANAROLDIGE TURE
me this	day of Tanuary, 2007		Title
(Notary Public		
	Notary Public		SHERAM A. MASSEHIAN Z
	** contains (check all applicable boxes):		COMM. #1658170
	ing Page.		LOS ANGELES COUNTY
	tement of Financial Condition.		COMM. EXPIRES APRIL 29, 2010
	tement of Income (Loss) tement of Changes in Cash Flows		
☑ (d) Sta	tement of Changes in Stockholders' Equi	ty or Par	rtners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
☑ (f) Sta	tement of Changes in Liabilities Subordi	nated to	Claims of Creditors.
🛛 (g) Co	mputation of Net Capital.		
🛛 (h) Co	mputation for Determination of Reserve	Requiren	ments Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
🛛 🔯 (i) Inf	ormation Relating to the Possession or C	ontrol R	equirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
☐ (j) A I	Reconciliation, including appropriate exp	lanation	of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the
Co	mputation for Determination of the Reservant	rve Kequ naudited	tirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3. I Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
	reconcination between the audited and u	Haddica	Otatements of a menoral common with the
	Oath or Affirmation.		
□ (m) A (conv of the SIPC Supplemental Report.		
(n) A r	eport describing any material inadequacie	s found t	to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit
**For cond	litions of confidential treatment of certain	n portioi	ns of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).



The Spartan Group LLC

Report Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 (d)

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2006



Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
The Spartan Group LLC:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of The Spartan Group LLC (the Company), as of December 31, 2006, and the related statements of income, changes in members' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Spartan Group LLC as of December 31, 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II, and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Northridge, California

January 29, 2007

The Spartan Group LLC Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2006

Assets

Cash	\$	350,385			
Accounts receivable		52,609			
Deposits		865			
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	403,859			
Liabilities and Members' Equity					
Liabilities					
Income taxes payable	<u>\$</u>	6,000			
Total liabilities		6,000			
Members' equity		397,859			
Total liabilities and members' equity	<u>\$</u>	403,859			

The Spartan Group LLC Statement of Income For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Revenue

Fees Retainers	\$ 4,392,702 197,500
Total revenue	4,590,202
Expenses	
Employee compensation and benefits Occupancy Communications Taxes, other than income taxes Reimbursed expenses Other operating expenses	3,160,294 48,591 18,760 27,696 (98,137) 867,100
Total expenses	4,024,304
Net income (loss) before income tax provision	565,898
Income tax provision	6,800
Net income (loss)	\$ 559,098

The Spartan Group LLC Statement of Changes in Members' Equity For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	_	Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$	52,761
Members' distributions		(214,000)
Net income (loss)		559,098
Balance at December 31, 2006	<u>\$</u>	397,859

The Spartan Group LLC Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income (loss)			\$	559,098
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash provide	ed by			
(used in) operating activities:				
(Increase) decrease in:				
Accounts receivable	\$	(32,343)		
(Decrease) increase in:				
Accounts payable		(2,000)		
Income taxes payable	_	5,200		
Total adjustments Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in	n)			(29,143)
operating activities	1,			529,955
Cash flows from investing activities:				_
Cash flows from financing activities: Members' distributions Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in		(214,000)		
financing activities	,			(214,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and o	ash eq	uivalents		315,955
Cash and cash equivalents at beginn	ing of	year		34,430
Cash and cash equivalents at end of	year		<u>\$</u>	350,385
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information: Cash paid during the year for:				
Interest	\$			
Income taxes	\$	800		
	•			

Note 1: GENERAL & SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

The Spartan Group LLC (the "Company") was organized in the State of California, under the name Spartan Capital Partners, LLC. On February 13, 2003, the company changed its name to The Spartan Group LLC. The Company is a Limited Liability Company operating as a registered broker-dealer in securities under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. The Company is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers ("NASD") and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC").

The Company does not hold customer funds and/or securities.

The Company raises capital for corporate clients as a placement agent and provides consulting advice for mergers and acquisitions. For the year ending December 31, 2006, the Company earned revenue from fewer than 10 clients, with one client comprising about 24% of total revenue.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company, with the consent of its Members, has elected to be a California Limited Liability Company. For tax purposes, the Company is treated like a partnership, therefore in lieu of business income taxes, the Members are taxed on the Company's taxable income. Therefore, no provision or liability for Federal Income Taxes is included in these financial statements. The State of California has similar treatment, although there exists a provision for a minimum Franchise Tax of \$800 and a gross receipts tax.

Accounts receivable are stated at face amount with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

The Company receives fees in accordance with terms stipulated in its engagement contracts. Fees are recognized as earned. The Company also receives success fees when transactions are completed. Success fees are recognized when earned, the Company has no further continuing obligations, and collection is reasonably assured.

Note 1: GENERAL & SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Advertising and marketing costs are expensed as incurred. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company charged \$2,235 to other operating expenses for advertising and marketing costs.

Note 2: INCOME TAXES

As discussed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company has elected Limited Liability Company tax status, therefore no federal income tax provision is provided.

All tax effects of the Company's income or loss are passed through to the Members individually. At December 31, 2006, the Company recorded gross receipts tax of \$6,000 and the minimum limited liability company income tax of \$800.

Note 3: <u>RENT EXPENSE</u>

Current year rent expense consists of the following:

Office rent

\$ 48,591

Note 4: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contingencies

The Company maintains several bank accounts at financial institutions. These accounts are insured either by the Federal Deposit Insurance Commission ("FDIC"), up to \$100,000, or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC"), up to \$500,000. At times during the year ended December 31, 2006, cash balances held in financial institutions were in excess of the FDIC and SIPC's insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and management believes that it has placed its cash on deposit with financial institutions which are financially stable.

Note 5: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two-step process. The first step is to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination based on the technical merits of the position. The second step is measurement of any tax position that meets the more-likely—than-not recognition threshold to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 also provides guidance on the de-recognition of uncertain positions, financial statement classification, accounting for interest and penalties, accounting for interim periods and new disclosure requirements. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of FIN 48 will have on its financial position and results of operations. However, the impact is not expected to be material.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Accounting Financial Standards ("SFAS") No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The company is currently evaluating the new standard. However, adoption of SFAS 157 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 87, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize on a prospective basis the funded status of their defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax. The effective date of the pronouncement is a function of whether the Company's equity securities are traded publicly. If the entity has publicly traded securities, the effective date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Entities without publicly traded securities must adopt the standard for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2007. The company is currently evaluating the new standard. However, adoption of SFAS 158 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Note 6: NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on December 31, 2006, the Company had net capital of \$344,385, which was \$339,385 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$6,000) to net capital was 0.02 to 1, which is less than the 15 to1 maximum ratio allowed for broker/dealer.

Note 7: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is a \$2,452 difference between the computation of net capital under net capital Sec. Rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited focus part IIA.

The Spartan Group LLC Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 As of December 31, 2006

Computation of net capital

Members' equity	\$	397,859		
Total member's equity			\$	397,859
Less: Non-allowable assets Accounts receivable	\$	(52 600)		
Deposits		(52,609) (865)		
Total non-allowable assets			_	(53,474)
Net capital				344,385
Computation of net capital requirements Minimum net capital requirements 6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness Minimum dollar net capital required	\$ \$	400 5,000		
Net capital required (greater of above)				(5,000)
Excess net capital			<u>\$</u>	339,385
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital		0.02:1		

There was a \$2,452 difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated December 31, 2006. See Note 7.

The Spartan Group LLC Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2006

A computation of reserve requirements is not applicable to The Spartan Group LLC as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

The Spartan Group LLC Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2006

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to The Spartan Group LLC as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

The Spartan Group LLC
Supplementary Accountant's Report
on Internal Accounting Control
Report Pursuant to 17a-5
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006



Board of Directors
The Spartan Group LLC:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of The Spartan Group LLC (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

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Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than that inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A *material weakness* is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2006, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Breard & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

Deard + associates, Inc

Northridge, California January 29, 2007 END